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It is so with all the sinister agents which men employ to compass their ends, there is nothing they fear so much as the light. When God in the beginning said, "Let there be light!" he named the one thing which all the races of criminals that were to be would fear most, and when all the secret places in the world and in the hearts of men are lighted, there will be no more crime.

A Most Interesting Find

THERE are few events in history more thrilling than the description by Josephus of the siege, capture and destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, and, later, the triumph given Titus and Vespasian by Rome upon the return of Titus to the Seven-Hilled city. But the description of the siege is so terrible that it makes modern wars seem small affairs. Thus Josephus says 1,000,000 Jews died in that siege, and in the final assault. Titus tried to save them. When the first of the three walls surrounding the city was battered down, he offered the besieged generous terms, which were spurned, the people within believing God would interpose in their behalf. It was the same way when the second wall was breached. Not until the temple was burned did they lose faith in a final deliverance. Titus would have saved the beautiful temple, but a soldier threw a burning brand into a building near, and no efforts could stay the flames. With the final capture a plow was run over the ruins to show the utter destruction that had been wrought, "one stone was not left upon another."

But the account, continuing, says that after the fall of the city Titus went first to Egypt. The account says he was accompanied by two legions, and that "he sent each of them again to the places whence they had before come." That is, to make up his army for the war upon the Jews, and Jerusalem, he drew legions from various countries that were subject to Rome; two of them from Egypt.

Now, strangely enough, word comes from Upper Egypt that in the ruins of a house there a tablet has been found that is, indeed, a final discharge of a Roman soldier. It is a wooden panel with a raised frame, bearing a Latin inscription of fifty lines, thirty-seven of which are perfectly legible. It is a discharge, after years of faithful service, of a Roman soldier named Valerius Quadratus, and it states that he was a veteran of the Tenth Fretinis Legion, who had taken part in the campaign against the Jews, and was at the siege and destruction of Jerusalem, by the Army of Vespasian under Titus. It is declared to be a duplicate of an imperial edict drawn up in favor of the soldier and some of his comrades by the Emperor Domitian in the year 93 A. D.

It was found by the archaeologists in the ruins of the house in which the soldier lived after his return to Egypt, and where he probably died. It is held by the discoverers as one of the

most valuable specimens of Roman calligraphy ever found. It is most valuable in another sense; it comes, as it were, from the grave, where it has rested for more than eighteen hundred years, to vindicate the truth of history. The soldier has been dust for centuries, but this certificate vouches for the fact that he gave long years of his life to the bearing of Roman eagles and in fighting Rome's battles; it at the same time confirms the historian's account of the horror of the siege and the unparalleled splendor of the triumph of the soldier that led him and his comrades to victory; and how the 100,000 people who were captured in the last battle "were banished, sold and dispersed into all parts of the world. The triumph accorded Vespasian and Titus, on the return of the latter to Rome, perhaps, was never equalled in the world's history.

The legions that marched in the procession were dressed in purple robes, the spoils of a city and of the great temple, were all displayed, gold, silver, gems, rare tapestry, until the eyes wearied in looking at them; images of the gods in ivory and gold, the slaves in chains, a hundred statues of Victory in ivory and gold; the spoils of the temple; the table of gold; the golden candlesticks, and last of all, the "Law of the Jews," taken from the Holy of Holies in the temple. It was a date which marked the very zenith of Roman splendor and power, it was, too, the date from which the decline of Rome began.

Now a wooden tablet, found in Upper Egypt, in certifying to the worth of an humble old soldier, confirms the whole story of Rome's power while it lasted.

Great Man, But Not A Seer

JOHN ADAMS was a far-sighted, inspired man, but he could not see far into the future. In 1813 he wrote to Jefferson: "Many hundred years must roll away before we shall be corrupted. Our pure, virtuous, public-spirited, federated republic will last forever, govern the globe, and introduce the perfection of men." He could not anticipate what was to be in a single half century. He could not estimate what the invention of the cotton gin would result in; nor the discoveries of great gold and silver mines; nor what the added work of the steam engine would be to the world; or the magnetic telegraph, the telephone, the electric light and power. He was a great man, but the ground he walked was a provincial one; his horizon was narrow, while that other higher horizon which fills now and then the subconscious eyes of mortals, was closed to him. He could have told of the life of a hundred nations that have flourished in the world, and given a shrewd analysis of how they finally lost their strength and perished; but the thought that the same causes might produce the same effects in our own nation he never would believe. His thought was that a nation so free and so blessed as ours, would inspire such a love for it on the part of our people, that it would always be their special concernment, and that anything that might threaten its liberties or its life would receive swift and overwhelming resentment.

In only one thing was he right. His trust in the innate integrity of the people was justified; that they could never be openly corrupted was right; but the insidious power of money, the lust for gold, the avarice that grows with age and success; the deadening of conscience and of patriotism, of those attributes, great as he was, he had no conception.

We believe with him that our form of Government will last; we believe with him that the hearts of the masses of the American people will remain high and true; but we do not believe that the country's troubles are over, for there are questions pending that will put to the test all

Walker's
FOUNDED 1850 AND OWNED BY WALKER BROS.

END - OF - THE - SEASON SALES

To get ready for the fall season, we are selling all broken lines, odds and ends, exclusive summer stocks, discontinued patterns, and those lines on which we are overloaded, at prices that mark a new low level.

Sale lasts just one more week.

Twenty-seven window displays of reduced-price merchandise give some hint of the savings.

These are the approximate savings on Silks and Dress Goods:

- Save from one-third to half and more.
- On Wash Goods—save a fourth to half.
- On fancy linens, including J. S.
- On all fancy linens—save 20 to 50 per cent.
- On J. S. Brown & Son's fancy linens, including table cloths, napkins and towels—save a straight 20 per cent.
- On many white goods—save 10 to 50 per cent.
- On all colored silk or cotton petticoats—save a fourth to a half.
- On much muslin underwear—save a fourth and more.
- On nearly all millinery—save more than half.
- On all fancy ribbons—save a fourth to a half.
- Much infants' wear is at half price.
- On some art goods save a fourth to a half.
- On all Swiss Underwear—save 10 to 20 per cent.
- On all Jewelry save a fourth to a half and more.
- On many notions and drugs—save 10 per cent to half.
- On many draperies and curtains save a fourth to half.

Greatest savings are in the Ready-to-wear Store

Because lines have dwindled to the one and two garments of a kind, we dare not advertise them.

But the woman who cares to spend a little time here can pick up some great prizes in an odd waist, skirt, suit, dress or coat.

For example: 87c buys any of a lot of waists on a table that are worth to \$2.50 or \$2.98 buys lingerie waists worth to \$7.50.

\$9.75 buys a black silk taffeta, or a colored wool coat that is worth treble.

Pay \$2.50 instead of \$5 for a linen skirt, or the same amount for a white or blue Repp or Indian Head (imitation linen).

Any dress in the house is at half price, and a few lines are grouped at prices that make them less than half.

So through the list. Luck consists in getting your size and style. The price bars are down; the prizes are for early comers.

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